

PAKISTAN'S COOPERATION IN THE  
WAR ON TERRORISM

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I draw the attention of my colleagues to an event that happened yesterday which was very impressive—catching a key terrorist in Pakistan. It was the front page top story in virtually all of our newspapers around the country, probably around the world, with his picture. This is a person we have sought for some period of time. This was a big catch.

I do not want to focus on the individual. What I want to focus on is the cooperation we received from Pakistan and from the Pakistani authorities in making this possible. This capture could lead us to many more terrorists in the al-Qaida network who plague us, and it is very important for us.

I particularly want to thank the Pakistani authorities, the Pakistani Government, President Musharraf, and others who helped in this cooperation to get this done.

President Musharraf and his government, in facing a population in Pakistan that is frequently not pro United States, has worked very closely and very carefully with us in dealing with terrorists and now has yielded one of the largest, if not the largest, terrorist captures we have had in recent times, if not in recent memory altogether. That is something we should take note of, and we should be appreciative of those who have cooperated with us. Not all governments around the world cooperate with the United States. Not all are in as difficult a situation as Pakistan is where a substantial portion of the population does not want their government to be working with the United States, and yet we had the two come together taking on the issue of terrorism, even though it is difficult in their own country to do it, and we netted a major terrorist capture. We still want and we are still looking for, if he is alive, which he apparently probably is, Osama bin Laden, but second to him, this is probably the largest capture we could ask to have taken place.

I appreciate the indulgence of my colleagues. I do say thank you to the Government of Pakistan for its help in this capture of a major operative in the war on terrorism.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

2003 WOMEN IN SPACE  
CONFERENCE

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I want to announce a very exciting event taking place this evening in my hometown of Aberdeen.

Tonight, in conjunction with the 2003 Women in Space Conference, Northern State University will host NASA astronaut, Dr. Karen Nyberg. Originally from neighboring Minnesota, Dr. Nyberg received her undergraduate degree at the University of North Dakota and her doctorate in mechanical engineering from the University of Texas. After finishing her education she worked for NASA, where she was granted a patent for work done on a robot assembly. Dr. Nyberg also worked extensively on improving the internal thermal control system of the space suits used by the astronauts. In July of 2000, she was selected in to the astronaut program, and she is awaiting an assignment on a future space flight as a mission specialist.

The tragic loss of the *Columbia* space shuttle on February 1 demonstrated to all Americans the dangers inherent to space exploration. However, the exciting opportunities space exploration presents require us to push forward, take risks and broaden our horizons by emulating the courage and fortitude demonstrated by the crew of the *Columbia*. As the President stated in his address to the nation, "Mankind is led into the darkness beyond our world by the inspiration of discovery and the longing to understand. Our journey into space will go on."

Thank you, Dr. Nyberg, for taking the time to visit Aberdeen and share your experiences and knowledge. To all the attendees and organizers, I wish you the best and congratulate you on what I am sure will be a successful and inspiring conference.

## A KOREAN GOVERNMENT BAILOUT

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I rise today as a longstanding proponent of free international trade. I am confident that if given the chance, U.S. companies that operate in the global marketplace will set the standard by which all international business will be conducted. This fact has been proven over and over again. Many great American owned companies are conducting business all over the world. I am a strong believer that these U.S. companies that operate in the global marketplace have a direct and positive impact world wide on consumers by allowing them competitive pricing and variety of choices in an increasingly discerning global market.

This benefit to society, however, is only as good as the business practices employed by foreign-owned companies. U.S. companies must operate in a competitive market that requires them to continue to innovate, cut costs, and effectively market their products. This is not always the case in certain indus-

tries in some foreign markets. In particular, I'd like to point out an important problem facing one of the largest employers in my State of Utah. Micron Technologies, the largest U.S. producer of D-RAM semiconductors, long has been plagued with unfair competition from its principal Korean competitor, Hynix, a company that has time and time again employed illegal government financed bail-out schemes to keep them in business.

This is not the first time that Micron has faced difficulties due to unfair trade practices. In the mid-1980s, Micron almost went out of business because of dumping by Japanese companies. Several of us in the Senate worked successfully to help put a stop to the illegal dumping. Ultimately, the Department of Commerce imposed duties that offset this dumping and Micron was not only able to survive, but eventually to become the second largest producer of semiconductors in the world today.

Micron has a very large facility in Lehi, Utah, that has employed over 500 of Utah's skilled laborers. This facility has the capacity of employing well over 5,000 people—a feat that will never be realized if the Korean Government is allowed to continue to subsidize Hynix.

It is important to point out that, just last December, Hynix received yet another direct financial bailout from the government of Korea. This practice must simply not be allowed to continue. Companies that operate in the global marketplace must be assured that they will be able to compete on a level playing field—and not against government-subsidized companies that may produce a substandard product, but are allowed to continue their operations because of an artificial infusion of operating capital. These illegal subsidies are costing the U.S. jobs and are weakening our technology base.

Let's examine the underlying facts about the trade distorting practices that Micron faces when competing in the world market.

Since October 2000, the government of Korea, acting through the banks that it owns and controls, has provided an astounding \$16 billion in subsidies to Hynix, a Korean producer of D-RAM semiconductors and the principal global competitor to Micron Technologies.

Hynix is a company with massive debts resulting from the easy lending practices of Korean banks during the late 1990s. With these preferential loans, Hynix built substantial new capacity and became the third largest D-RAM producer in the world.

Starting in late 2000, Hynix became unable to repay the principal and interest on these loans and bonds. Rather than letting Hynix undergo formal bankruptcy, which would have resulted in substantial asset sales and restructuring, the Government of Korea orchestrated no less than five separate bailouts.

These subsidies have permitted Hynix to stay in business and that